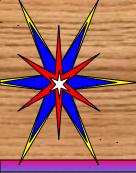
Smart Testing Enabling Learning Objectives

- 1. Define "Smart Testing".
- 2. Select from a list methods of smart testing.
- 3. Select from a list poor examples of notification procedures.



Smart Testing

- Definition of Smart Testing: The process where biochemical testing is conducted in such a manner that it is not predictable to the testing population.
- If your unit is conducting smart testing then every Soldier should believe that he/she can and may be tested on any given day at any given time.



Back-to-Back testing

1 Friday/Monday - Some Soldiers believe that if a test is conducted on Friday that they are safe to use drugs over the weekend. It only takes an occasional Back-to-Back test to make Soldiers aware that it could happen, and they will think twice about using drugs over a weekend after a test.

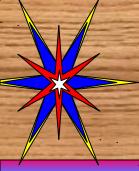


Weekend/Holiday sweeps

- Unit safety brief prior to holidays
 - Soldiers have become accustomed to having safety briefs before a long weekend, and then being tested on their return. Switch it up on them test them before or during the weekend.
 - Most units have to test their alert system periodically, this is a great way to test the system and the Soldiers on a Saturday.



- Pre- and post- deployment testing: The Army deploys Soldiers all over the world and many of these locations have an increased availability of drugs.
- Many Soldiers believe that the command will not test prior to deployment because of other tasks to be accomplished. Remember test Soldiers when they least expect it.



Do's

- Test during field exercises
 - Chow line select every fourth person in the chow line and test them after they eat.
 - POL point select every third vehicle and test all occupants of that vehicle.
- Test at the end of the duty day
 - Recall formation
 - Afternoon PT



Do's

- Test throughout the month
 - Not just first or last week of month.
 - Alternate the weeks and days that you test.
 - Avoid setting a pattern.



- Don't ask for volunteers
 - May invalidate the randomization of the collection process.
 - Could lead to challenge or defeat in court.
- Don't post testing on training schedule
 - Defeats entire purpose of testing, i.e. unpredictability.

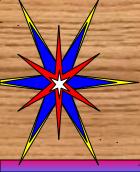


- Don't let the Soldiers who say they can't go, "shy bladders", off the hook
 - Provide liquids and a reasonable time limit for the collection process, i.e. 4 hours.
 - Medical evaluation may be required. You cannot catheterize a Soldier to get a sample; but if a Soldier has been drinking water (8oz every 30 minutes) he/she should be able to provide 30 ml of urine within 4 hours or he/she may require medical attention.



Don't announce testing the day before

- Giving Soldiers prior notice gives them time to flush their system with lots of water. This will make their urine very dilute (clear) and could result in a laboratory result below the DoD cutoff, which results in a negative test.
- Give Soldiers no more than 6 hours notice, but preferably less than 2 hours notice.



- Don't walk through the unit with your supplies prior to test
 - Either maintain enough supplies at your unit to conduct a monthly test and pick up new supplies when you turn in your specimens or keep the supplies in your car until the test day.
- Don't stop testing because it is the end of the duty day
 - If you always stop at 1700 then Soldiers will just hold it that long; and if you tell them you will collect them the next day then they have prior notice.



If you select them, then collect them

If you select 20 names for a collection, but your quota is only 12, don't stop collecting specimens when you get to 12; collect all 20 people. If a Soldier is using drugs he/she will wait until you have reached your 12 specimens then be released without providing. You missed your chance to catch that Soldier.



Random Selection

It is imperative that you and the commander ensure that any random selection test is truly random or you risk the chance of a positive test being thrown out of court.



Random Selection Methods

Computer generated random selection programs:

Drug Testing Program (DTP) - DoD Program (Tri-service).
This is the preferred method of selection by DoD and the Army.



Random Selection Methods

- If unable to use DTP then you may use another method of random selection.
 - SSN: Use a ten sided die or draw numbers (0-9) from a hat, all personnel whose SSN ends with that number is selected to test. Remember that next month all numbers are used again, so the number 2 could be drawn two (2) months in a row.



Random Selection Methods

- Other selection methods (cont):
 - Write every Soldier's name on a 3 x 5 card, shuffle and draw the names from a deck of cards.
 - Every third person in a chow line or every fourth vehicle at a POL point during field exercises.



- 1. Click on the View Video link below
- 2. Watch the video
- 3. Close the video
- 4. Answer the question below.

View Video

Is this an example of "Smart Testing"?

YES







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View Video

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NO

NEXT



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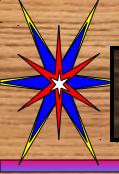
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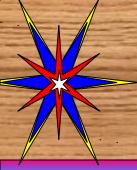




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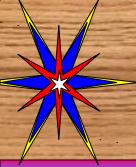




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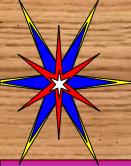


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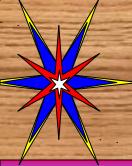




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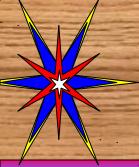




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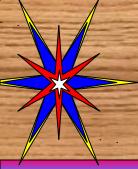




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